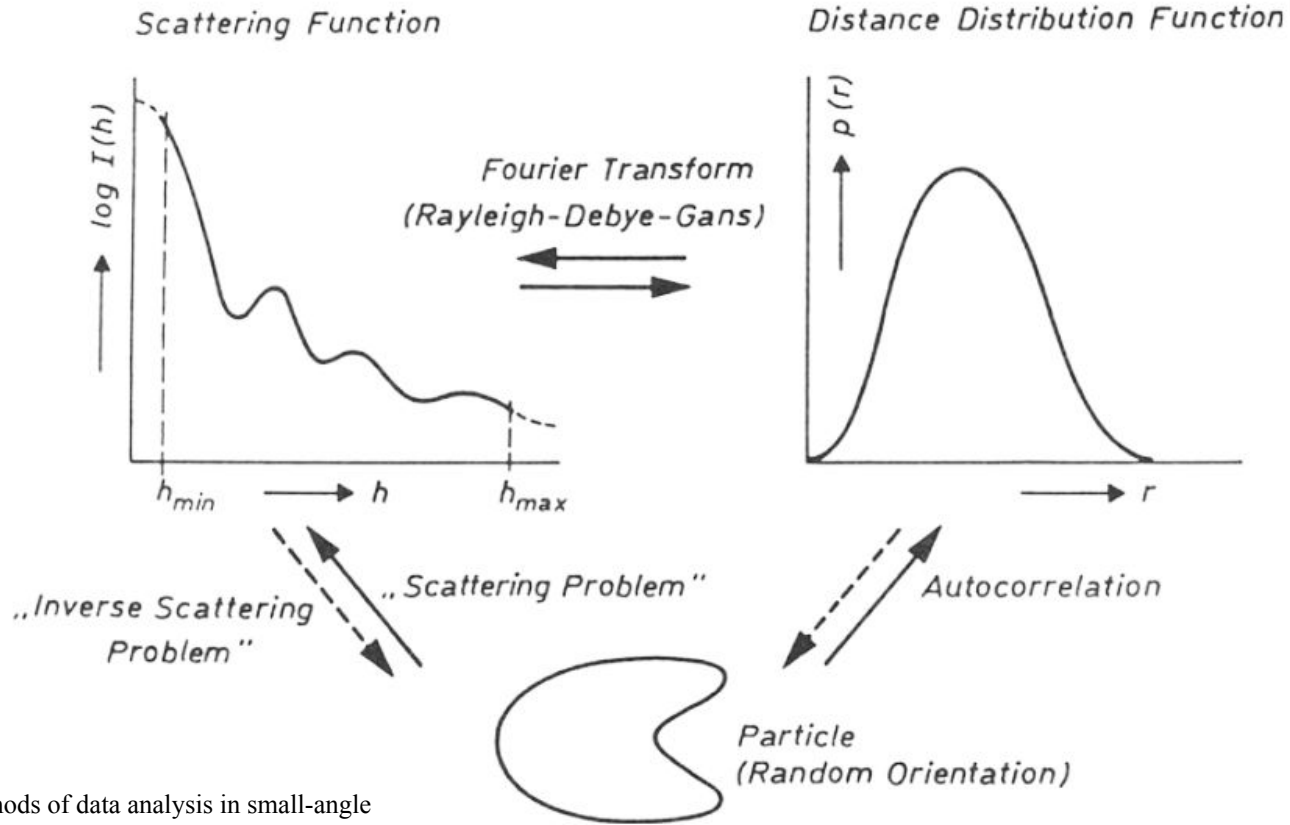




Molecular Dynamics Simulations, Small-Angle Scattering and The Inverse Scattering Problem

Marie Lycksell

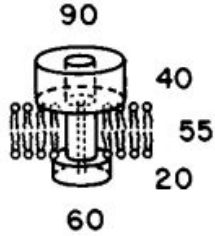
The inverse scattering problem



Glatter, O. "Modern methods of data analysis in small-angle scattering and light scattering." *Modern aspects of small-angle scattering*. Dordrecht: Springer Netherlands, 1995. 107-180.

Hypotheses for the particle shape

Geometry + Scattering length densities



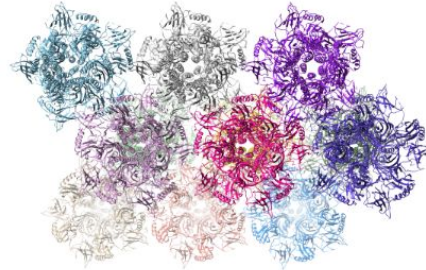
Wise, D. S., Karlin, A., and Schoenborn, B. P. *Biophysical journal* 28.3 (1979): 473-496.



Orioli, S., Henning Hansen, C. G., and Arleth, L. *Acta Crystallographica Section D: Structural Biology* 77.2 (2021): 176-193.

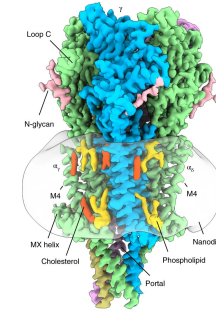
Models of atom locations

X-ray diffraction



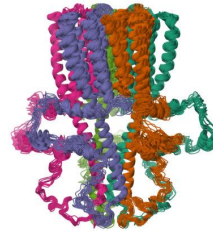
Hu, H., et al. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 117.24 (2020): 13437-13446.

CryoEM



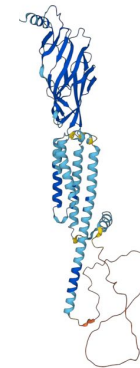
Rahman, M. M., et al. *Nature structural & molecular biology* 29.4 (2022): 386-394.

NMR



Bondarenko, V., et al. *Nature communications* 13.1 (2022): 793.

Structure prediction



<https://alphafold.ebi.ac.uk/entry/P36544>

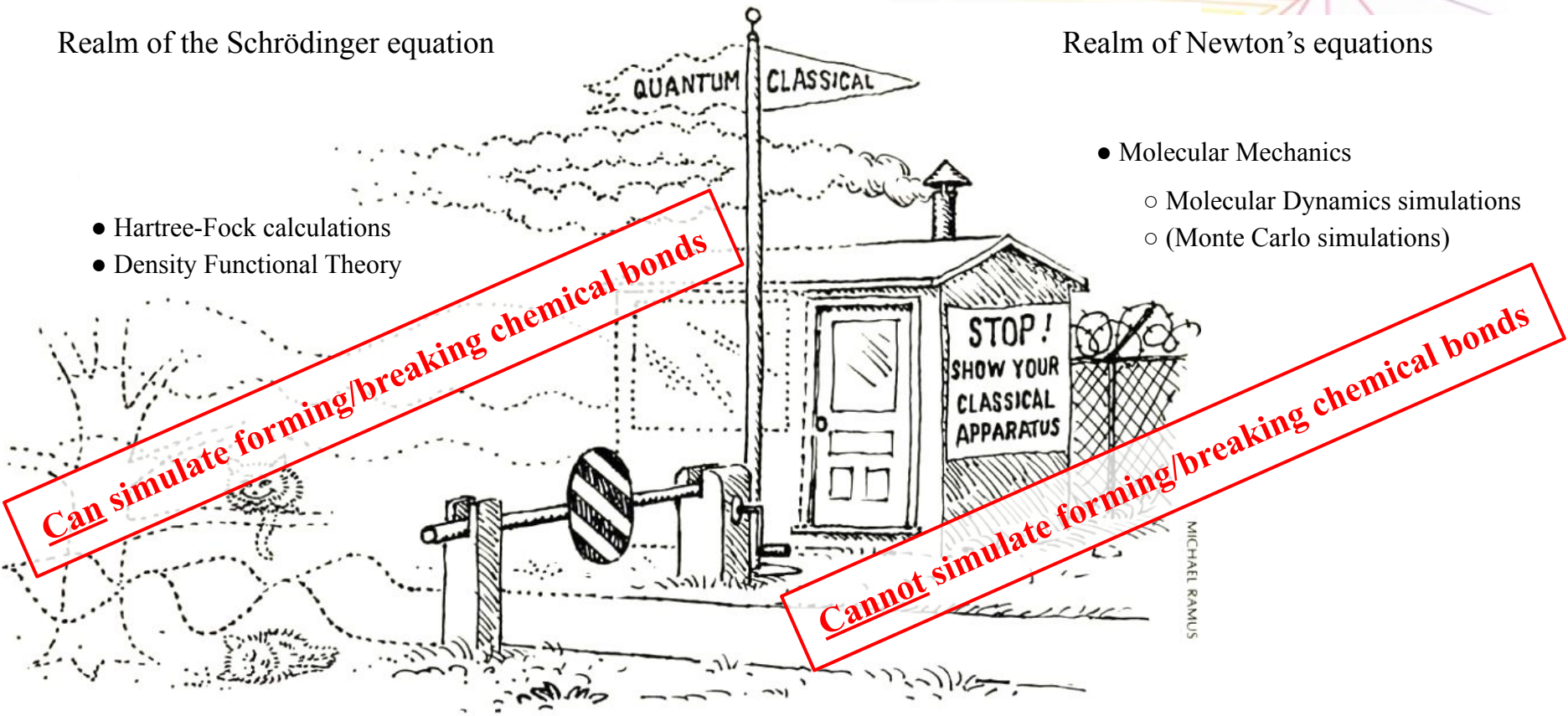
Molecular simulations

Realm of the Schrödinger equation

- Hartree-Fock calculations
- Density Functional Theory

Realm of Newton's equations

- Molecular Mechanics
 - Molecular Dynamics simulations
 - (Monte Carlo simulations)



Molecular Dynamics simulations vs. Monte Carlo simulations

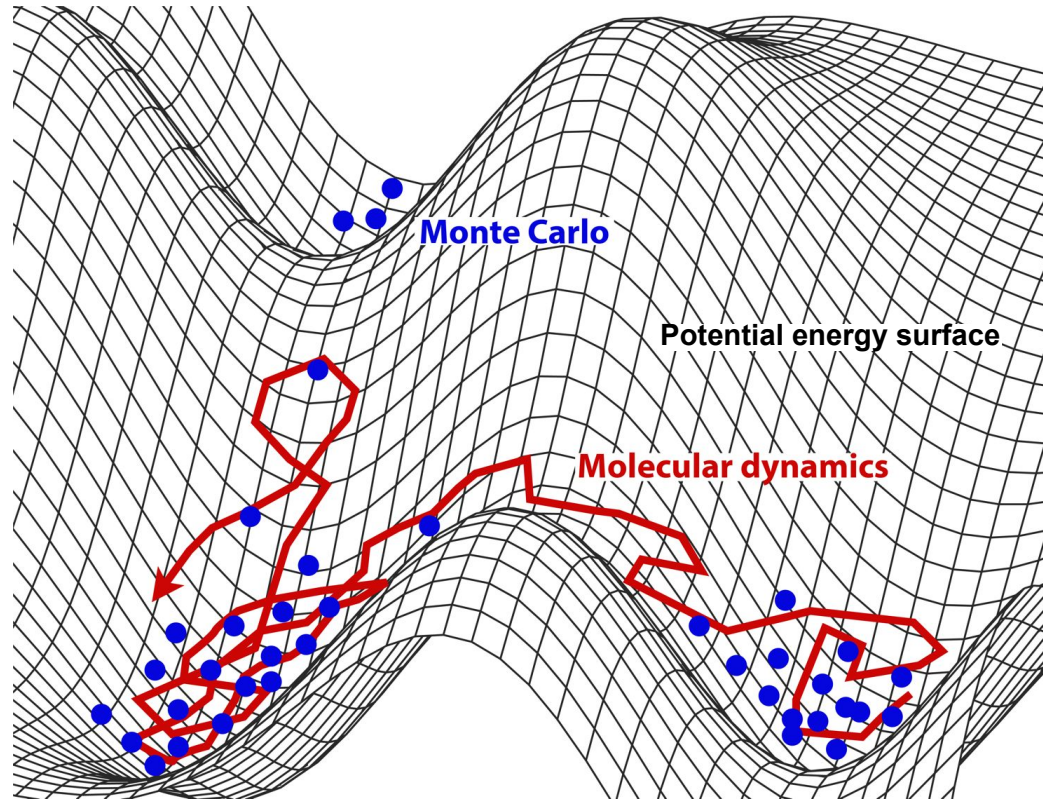


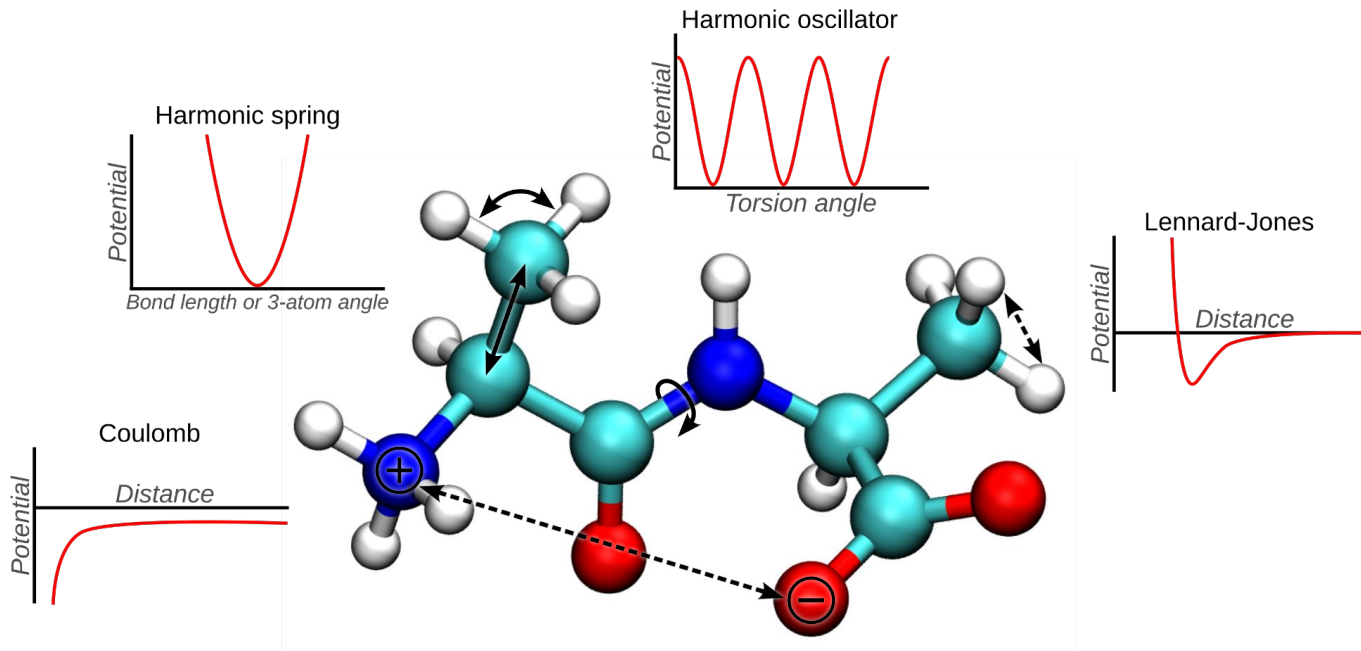
Image from:

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sampling_in_Monte_Carlo_and_molecular_dynamics.png

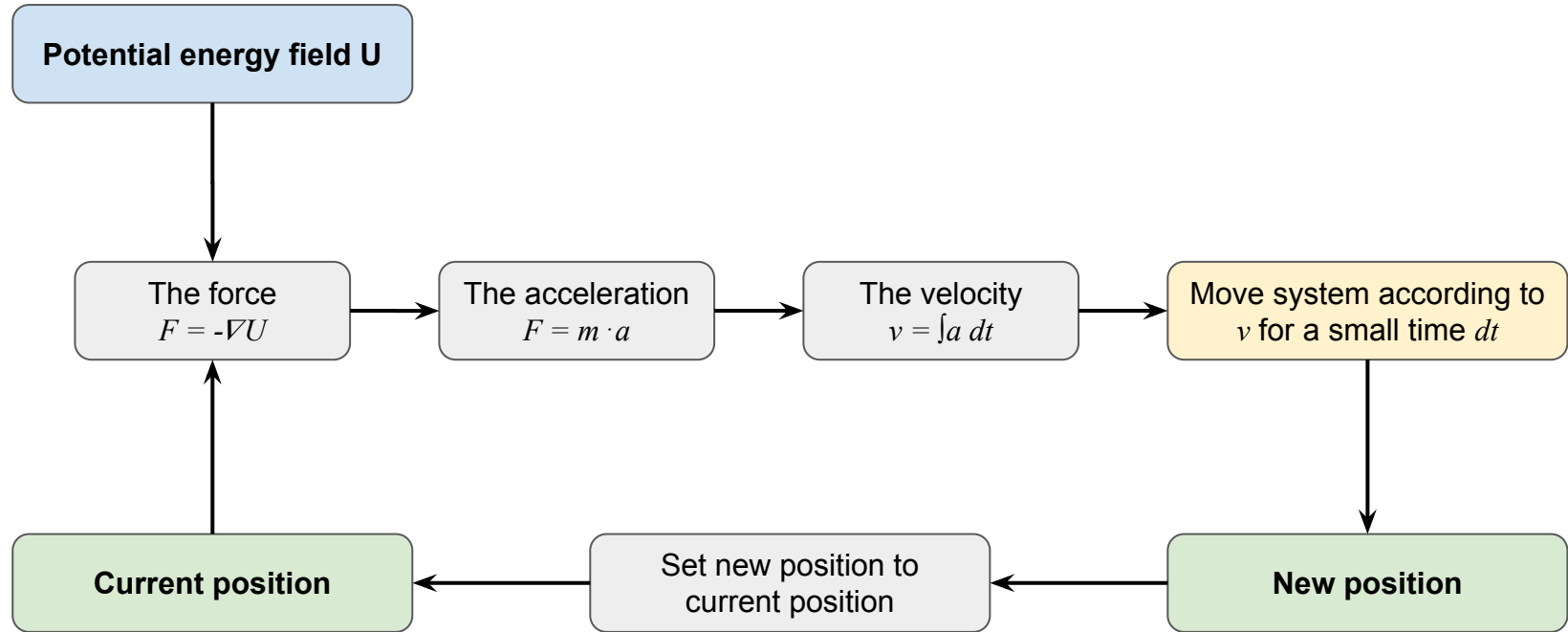
The Force Field: Molecular Mechanics Potential Energy Surfaces

$$U = U_{\text{bond}} + U_{\text{angle}} + U_{\text{torsion}} + U_{\text{vdw}} + U_{\text{electrostatic}}$$

Bonded interactions *Non-bonded interactions*

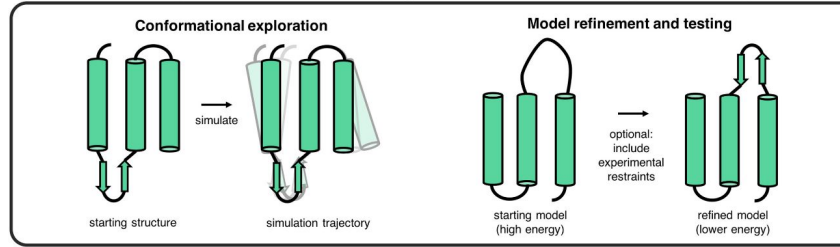


The Molecular Dynamics simulation loop

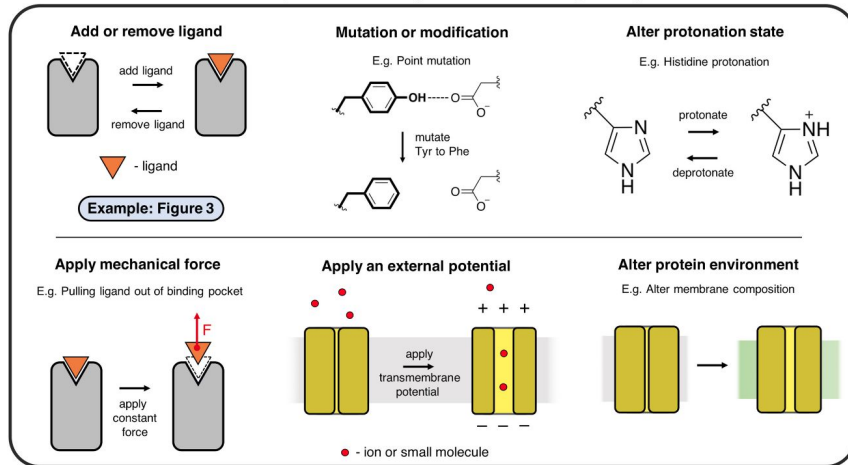


MD simulations can be used to study many types of questions

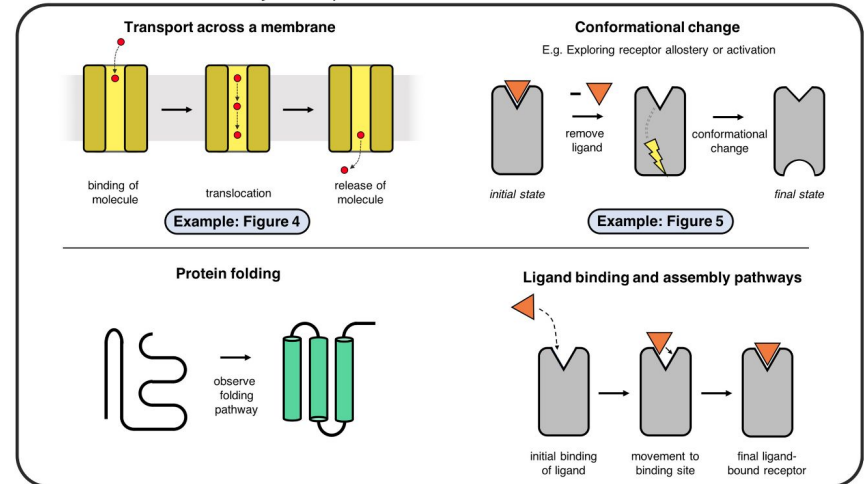
Structural and dynamic studies: Studying conformational flexibility and stability



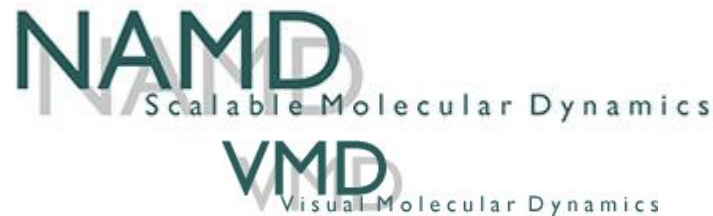
Perturbations: Observe response following controlled change to system



Processes: Observe a dynamic process over time

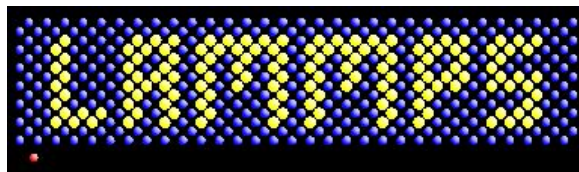


A non-exhaustive list of software for Molecular Dynamics simulations



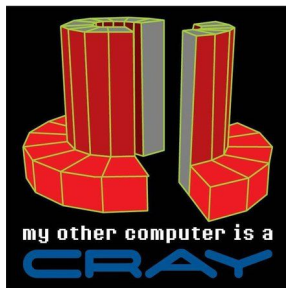
CHARMM-GUI

Effective Simulation Input Generator and More



High performance computing

or



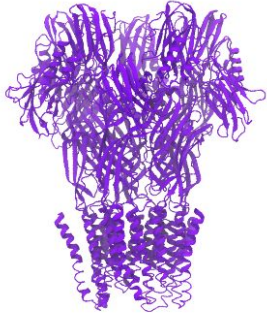
EuroHPC
Joint Undertaking



**PARTNERSHIP FOR ADVANCED
COMPUTING IN EUROPE**

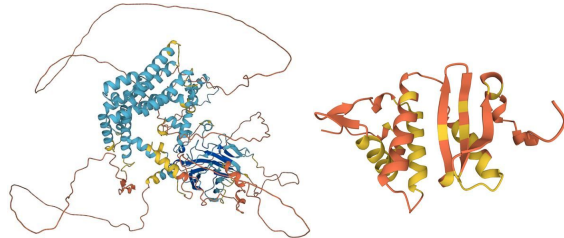


Setting up a system for MD simulations

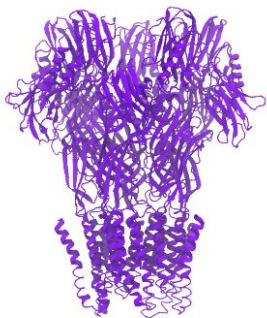


Atomistic model

- Experimental structure
 - o Add missing residues
- Predicted structure
 - o Remove or re-model “barbed wire” in AlphaFold models

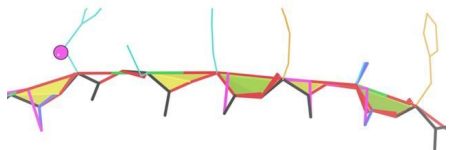


Setting up a system for MD simulations

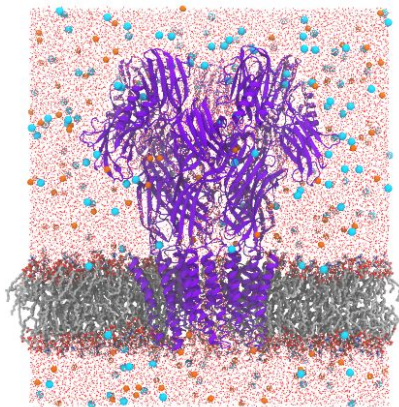


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Richardson, J. S., et al. *Acta Crystallographica Section D: Structural Biology* 79.12 (2023).



Add additional components

- Lipid bilayers
- Ligands
- Etc.

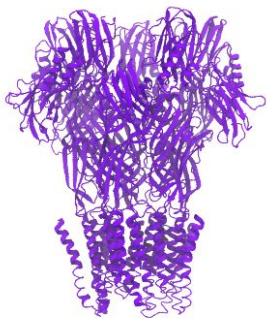
Solvate the system

- Add water
- Add ions
 - o Neutralise system charge
 - o Desired concentration

Topology file

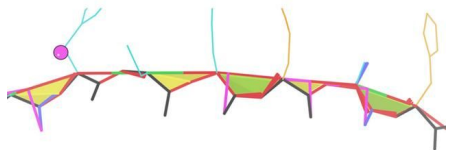
- Lists what is in the system
- Describes the connectivity of molecules in the system
 - o PDB files lists atom coordinates, but not which atoms are covalently bound
 - o Topology files contain constant attributes of atoms, not dynamic attributes like positions
- Lists which force field files to use

Setting up a system for MD simulations

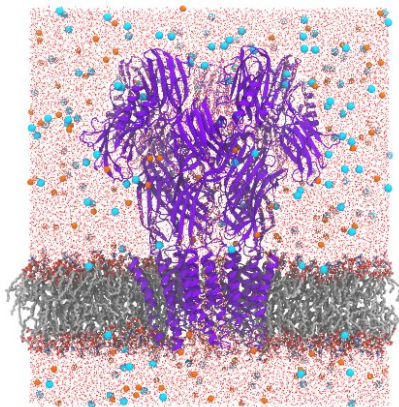


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Richardson, J. S., et al. *Acta Crystallographica Section D: Structural Biology* 79.12 (2023).

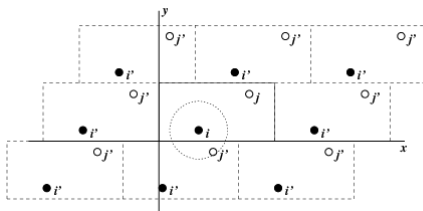


Add additional components

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- Etc.

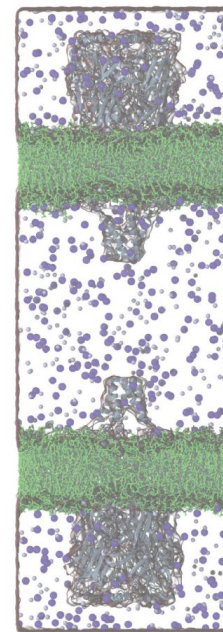
Solvate the system

- Add water
- Add ions
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 - o Desired concentration



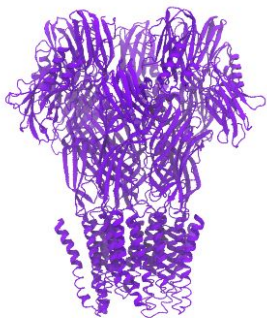
Periodic boundary conditions

- The simulation box is treated as a repeating unit
 - o Neighbours itself to avoid edge effects
- Box must be large enough
 - o The protein shouldn't sense its periodic image (unless simulating a crystal)
- Take into account if regions with different concentrations are desired



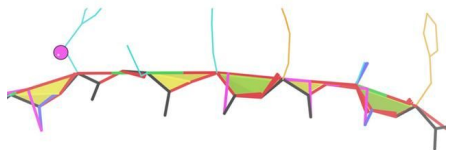
Zhuang, Y., et al. *PNAS* 119.43 (2022): e22080811119.

Setting up a system for MD simulations

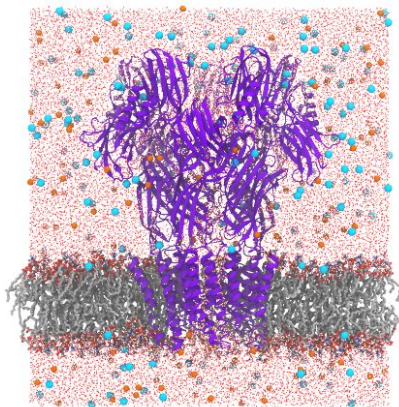


Atomistic model

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Richardson, J. S., et al. *Acta Crystallographica Section D: Structural Biology* 79.12 (2023).



Add additional components

- Lipid bilayers
- Ligands
- Etc.

Solvate the system

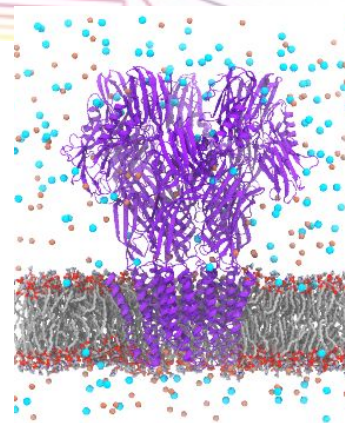
- Add water
- Add ions
 - o Neutralise system charge
 - o Desired concentration

Energy minimization

- Relax the system to a (local) minima
 - o Removes steric clashes
 - o Avoids inappropriate geometry

Equilibration

- Bring the system up to temperature and pressure
- Optimize solvent with respect to the solute
- NVT
 - o Stabilize temperature
- NPT
 - o Stabilize pressure
 - o Gradual release of restraints
 - Heavy atoms
 - Backbone atoms
 - C-alpha atoms

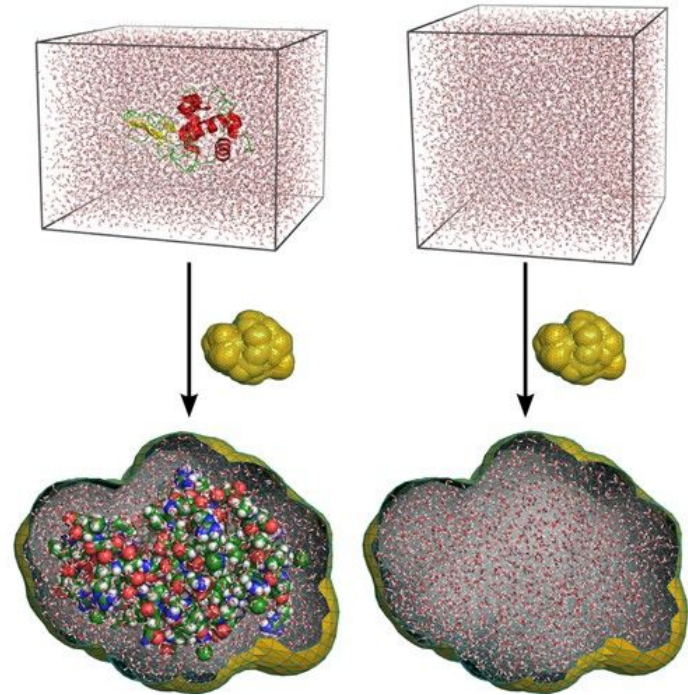
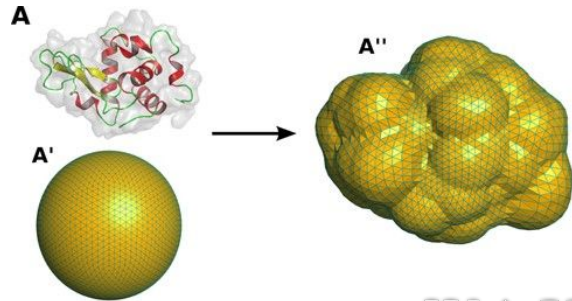


Production run

- The full length simulation
- No restraints (unless part of the intent is to have them)
- Launch replicas
 - o Often better to have four trajectories of e.g. 500 ns than just one of 2 μ s

MD simulations can be used to describe the hydration layer

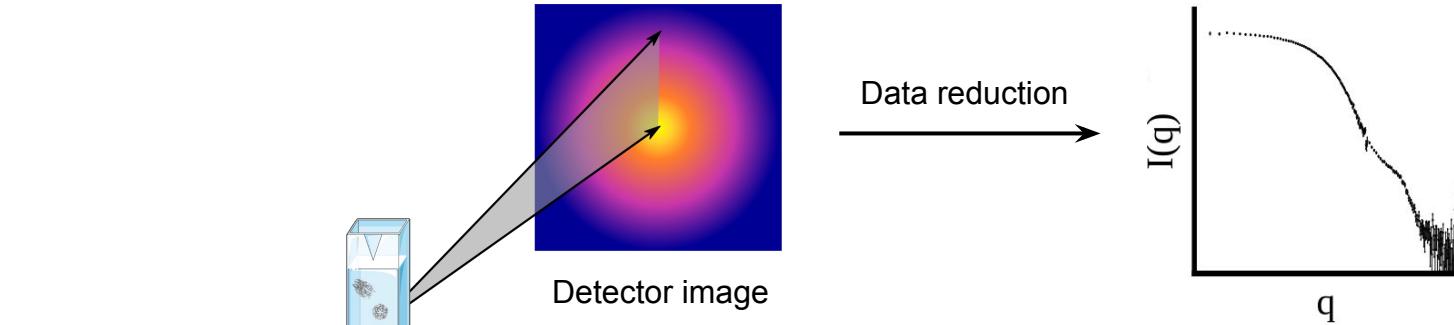
- The hydration layer is typically denser than the bulk solvent, and has internal structure
⇒ Must be taken into account when fitting SAXS data
 - Density of the hydration layer is a common parameter in fitting software
 - Explicit solvent MD simulations can be used instead to capture the hydration layer
- The WAXSiS web server by Jochen S. Hub et al. facilitates using MD to fit SAXS data.



WAXSiS

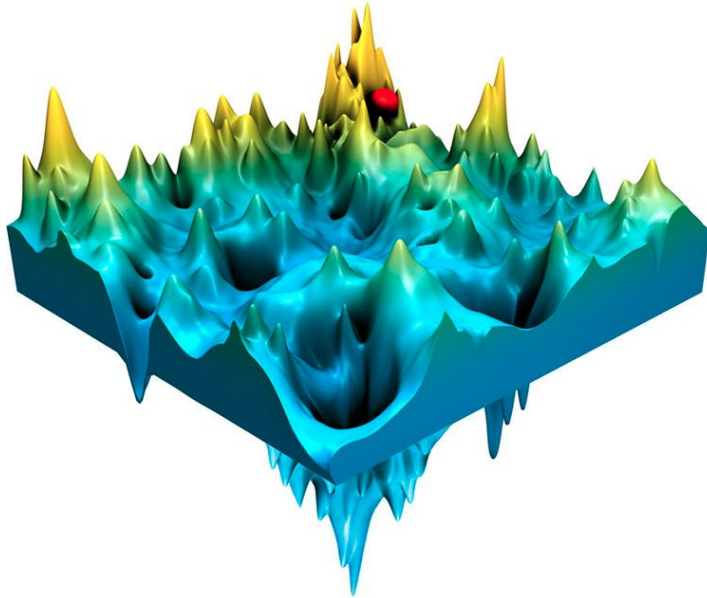
Knight, C. J., and Hub, J. S. "WAXSiS: a web server for the calculation of WAXS/WAXS curves based on explicit-solvent molecular dynamics." *Nucleic acids research* 43.W1 (2015): W225-W230.

SAS yields information about the population average



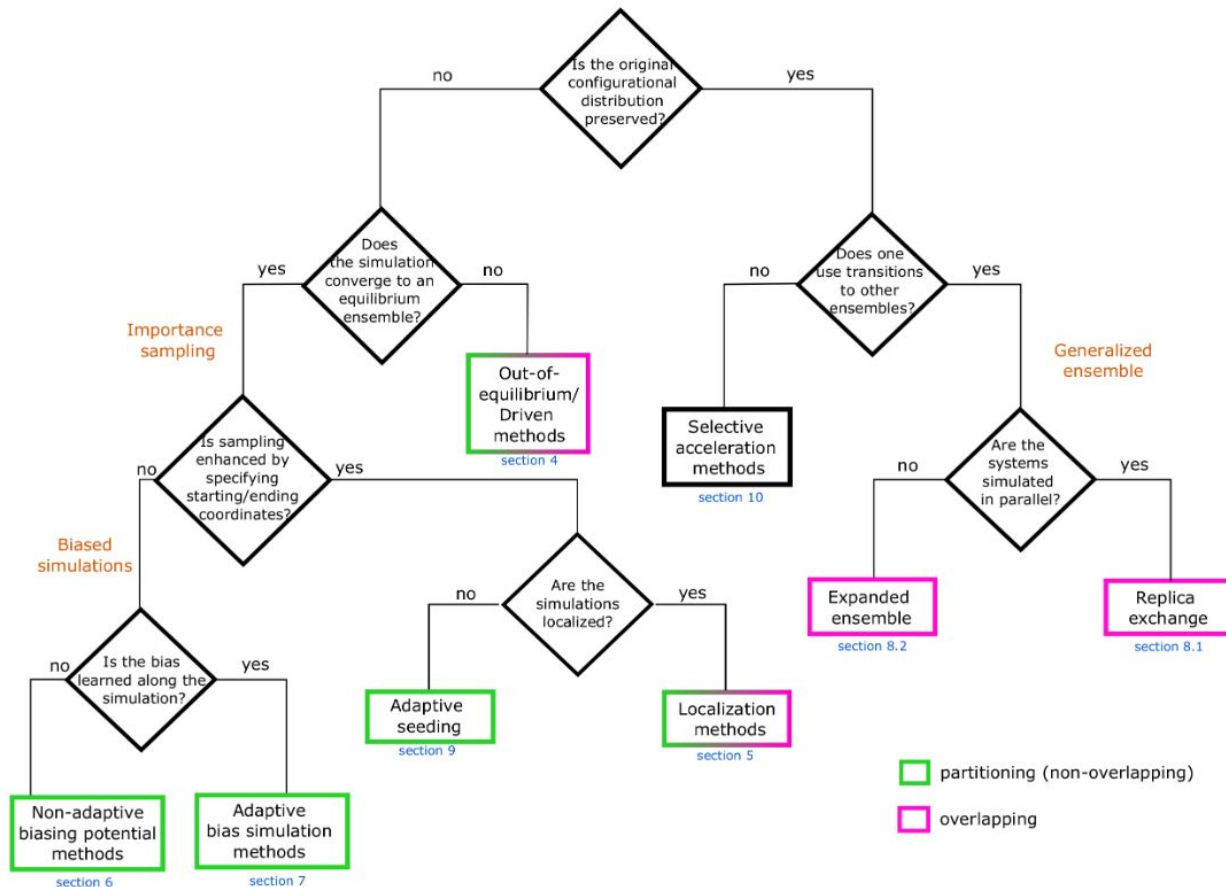
- Multiple copies of the scatterer contribute to the signal
 - All the scatterers have random orientation \Rightarrow **rotational average**
 - Scatterers may be in different conformations \Rightarrow **conformational average**
- Data collection takes time (especially with neutrons) and conformation may change \Rightarrow **time average**

The sampling problem

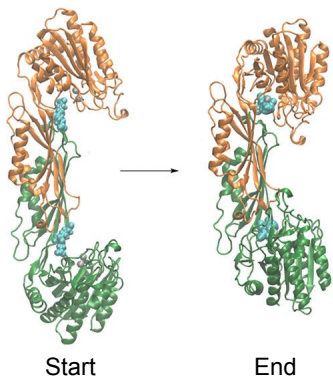


- MD simulations are prone to sample local minima
- It is common that the conformational changes of interest don't happen spontaneously during the timescales accessible to “vanilla” MD

Many, many enhanced sampling schemes exist

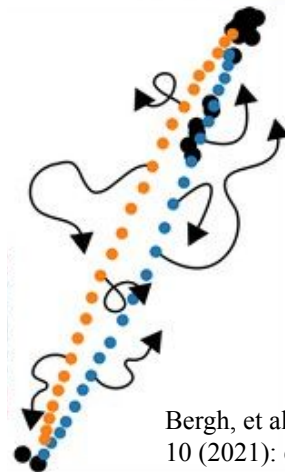


A few ways to access more of conformational space



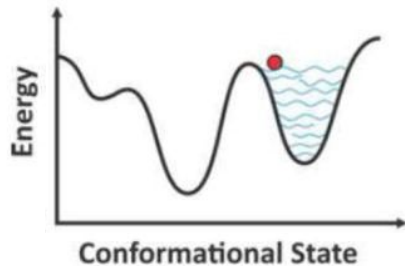
Pull the starting structure towards a target
- *Steered MD*

Kochert, et al. *Biochemistry*
60.12 (2021): 908-917.



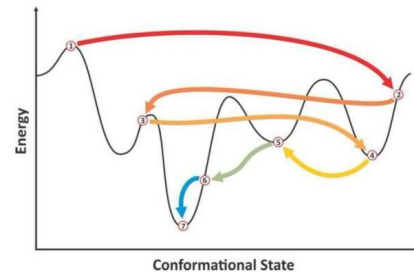
Extrapolate between known states, launch simulations from many intermediates
- *The string method with swarms of trajectories*

Bergh, et al. *Elife*
10 (2021): e68369.



Add energy penalties to visited conformations
- *Metadynamics*
- *AWH*

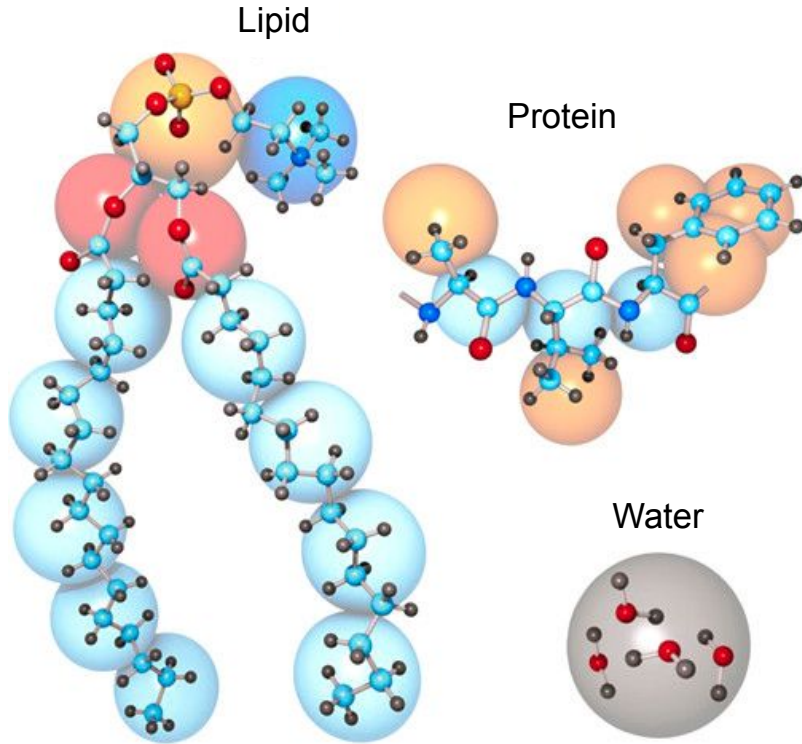
Bernardi, et al. *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (BBA)-General Subjects* 1850.5 (2015): 872-877.



Raise, then lower, the temperature
- *Simulated Annealing*

Bernardi, et al. *Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (BBA)-General Subjects* 1850.5 (2015): 872-877.

All atom and Coarse Grained simulation systems



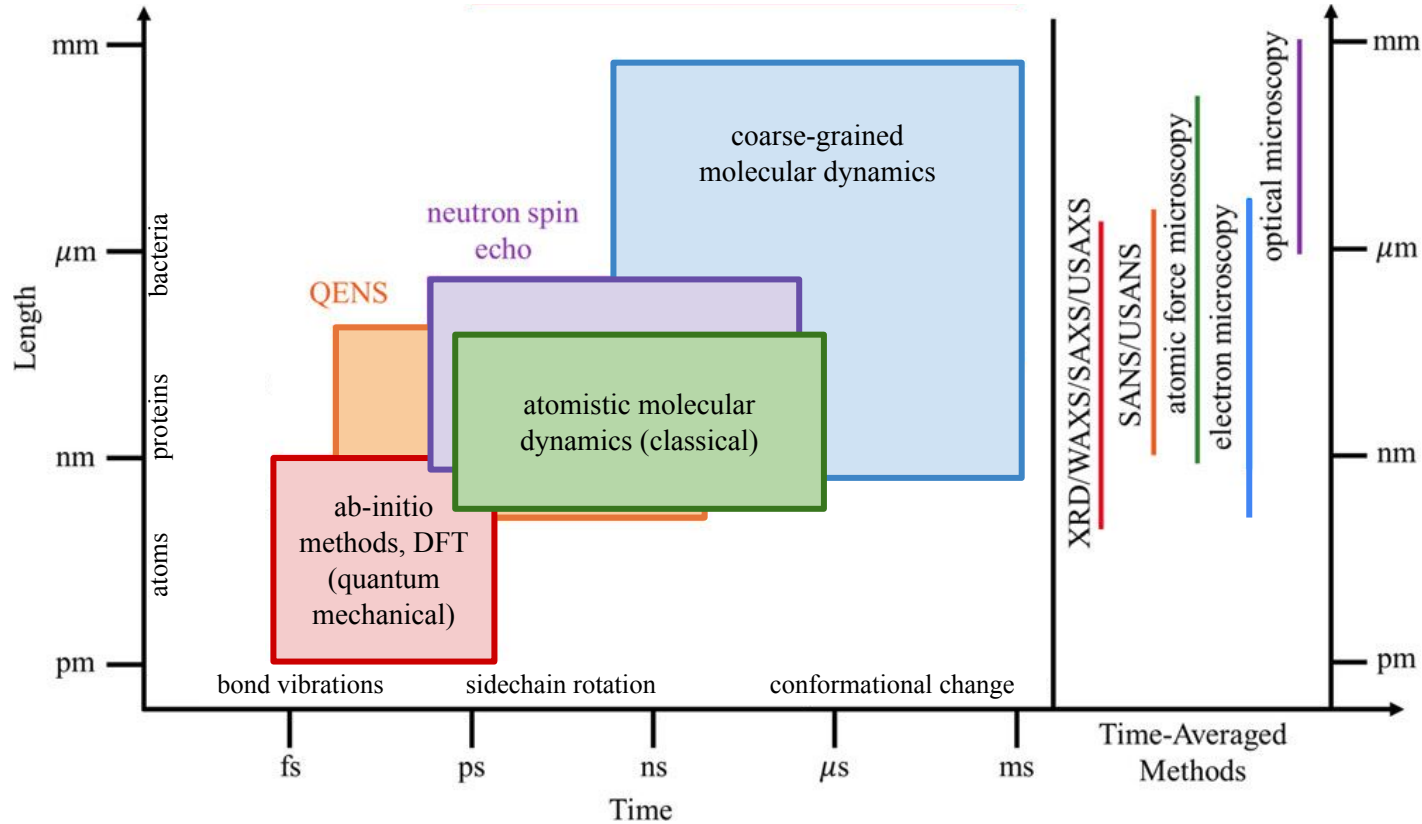
All atom

- Each atom is individually represented
- Captures local motions in detail
- Quickly become computationally expensive with increased system size
 - To enable longer timesteps (i.e. faster simulations), hydrogens are often made heavier or restrained

Coarse grained

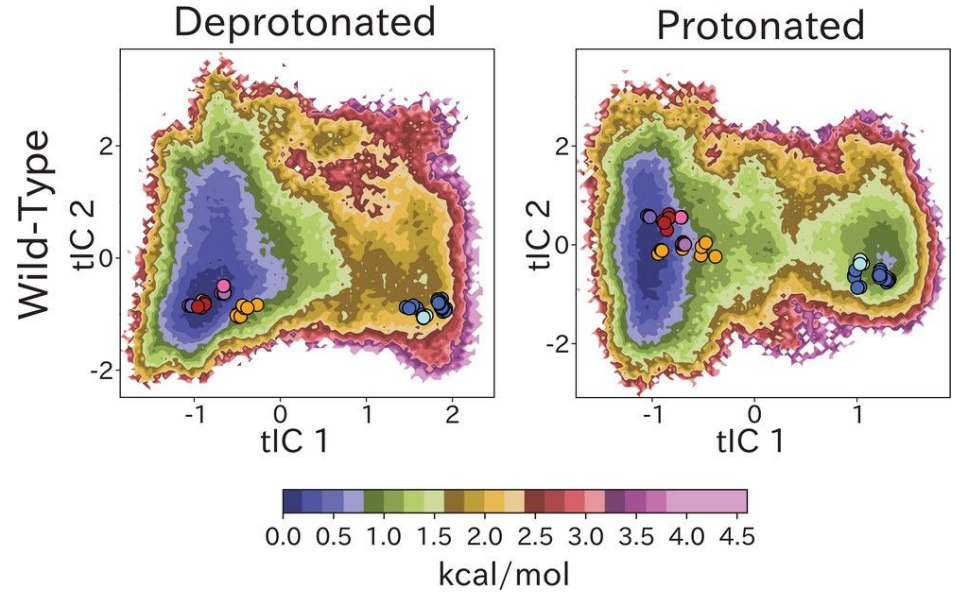
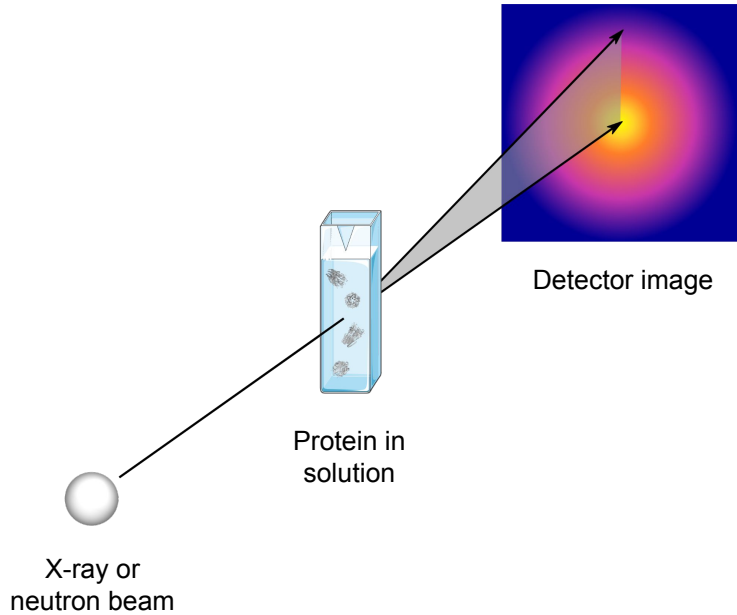
- A few atoms are together represented as a bead
- Enables larger systems or longer timescales to be simulated
- Restraints are often applied to the protein conformation to preserve it
- “Backmapping” is building an all atom model from a coarse grained model
 - Calculating theoretical scattering curves is typically done on all atom models

Comparison of timescales and lengthscales of techniques



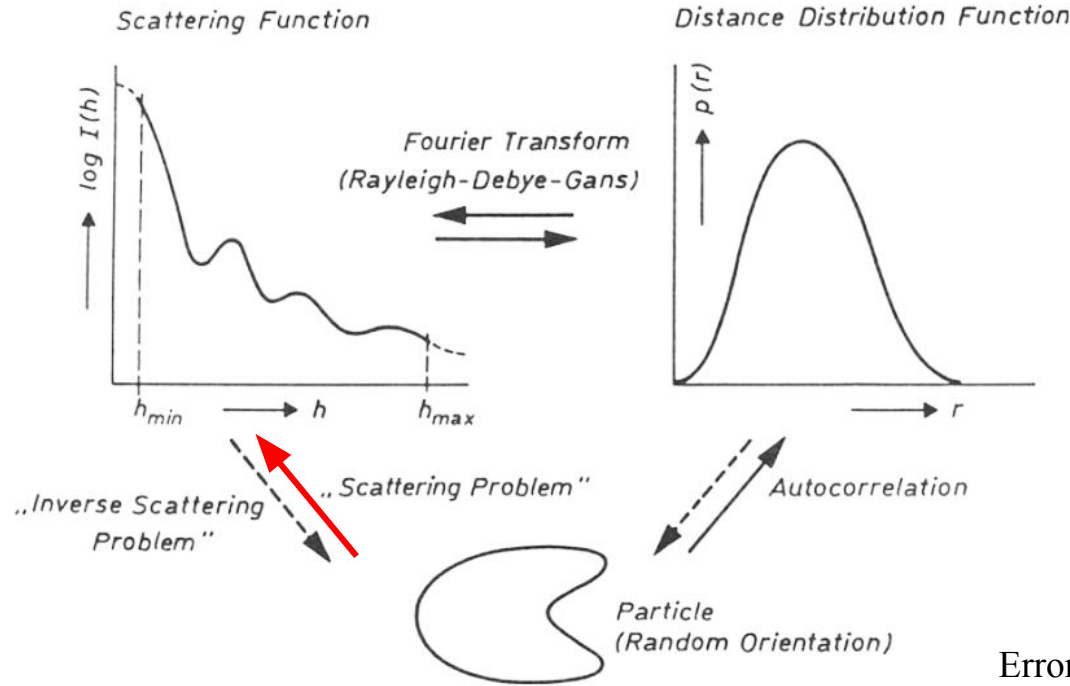
Adapted from: Wolf, C. M., et al. "Strategies for the Development of Conjugated Polymer Molecular Dynamics Force Fields Validated with Neutron and X-ray Scattering." *ACS Polymers Au* 1.3 (2021): 134-152.

Both SAS and MD simulations can get at the population



Bergh, C., et al. "Markov state models of proton-and pore-dependent activation in a pentameric ligand-gated ion channel." *Elife* 10 (2021): e68369.

Theoretical scattering profiles and comparing to SAS data



Software for theoretical scattering profiles:

- CRY SOL / CRYSON
- Pepsi-SAXS / Pepsi-SANS
- FoXs

The reduced χ^2 goodness of fit

$$\chi^2 = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{i=1}^N \left[\frac{I_{model}(q_i) - I_{exp}(q_i)}{\sigma_{exp}(q_i)} \right]^2$$

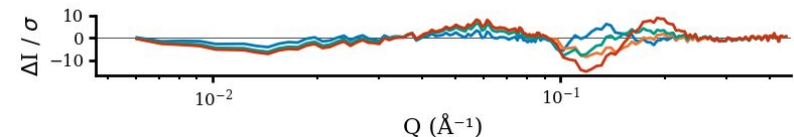
N number of experimental data points

$I_{model}(q_i)$ calculated intensity of the model at the i -th value of q

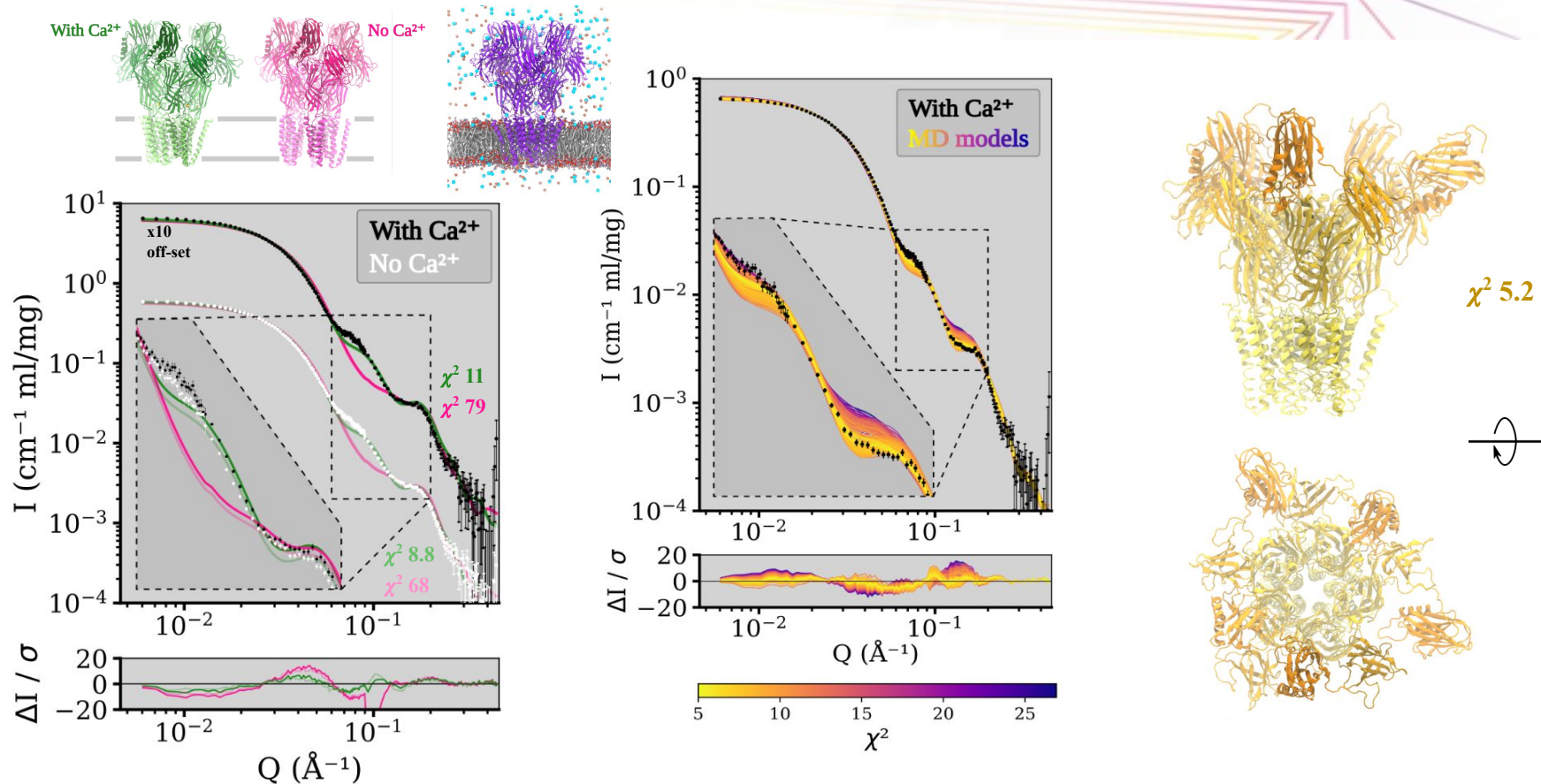
$I_{exp}(q_i)$ experimental intensity at the i -th value of q

$\sigma(q_i)$ uncertainty for experimental intensity at i -th q value

Error weighed residual $\frac{I_{model}(q_i) - I_{exp}(q_i)}{\sigma(q_i)}$



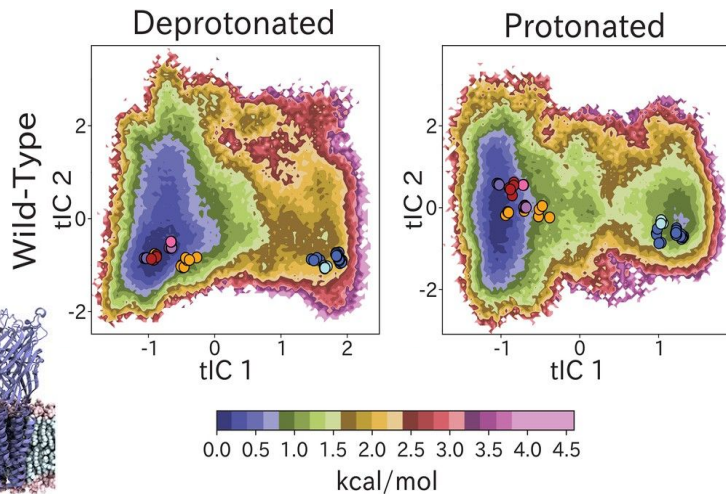
Representative models from MD simulation snapshots



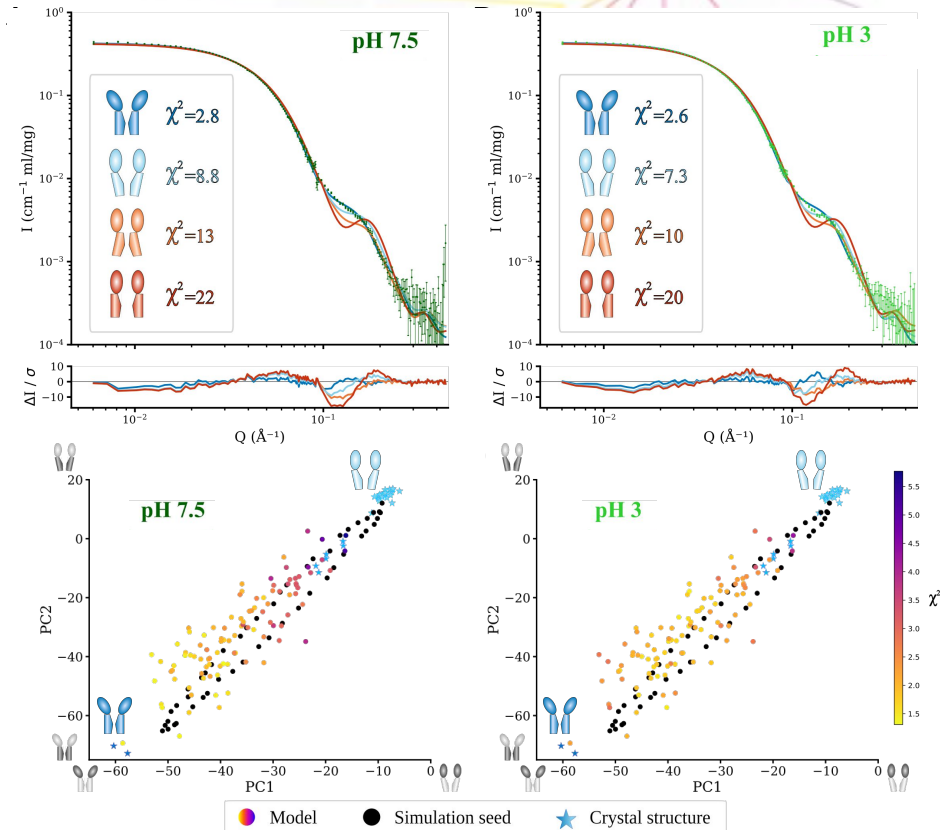
Lycksell, M., Rovšnik, U. et al. "Biophysical characterization of calcium-binding and modulatory-domain dynamics in a pentameric ligand-gated ion channel." *PNAS* 119.50 (2022): e2210669119.

Beyond representative models: Multiple coexisting states

- Finding a model describing the population average is best suited for systems where there is a single dominant population
- For systems with multiple coexisting states, ensemble approaches are more suited



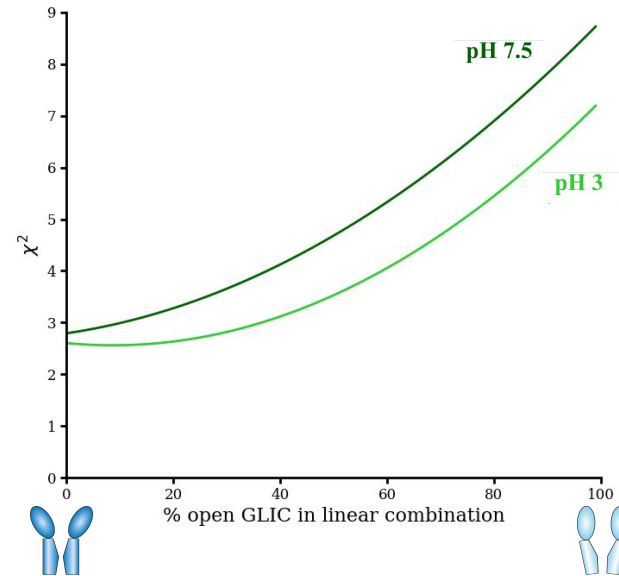
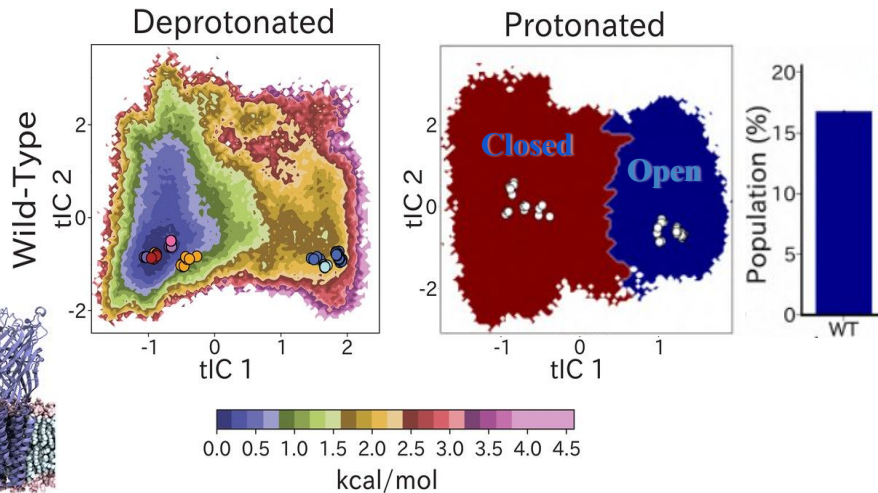
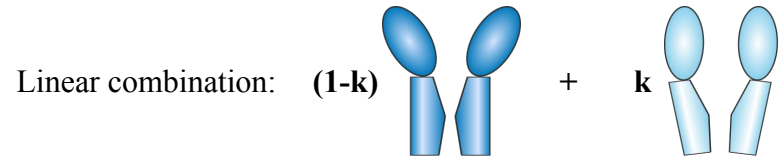
Bergh, C., et al. "Markov state models of proton- and pore-dependent activation in a pentameric ligand-gated ion channel." *Elife* 10 (2021): e68369.



Lycksell, M., et al. "Probing solution structure of the pentameric ligand-gated ion channel GLIC by small-angle neutron scattering." *PNAS* 118.37 (2021): e2108006118.

Beyond representative models: Multiple coexisting states

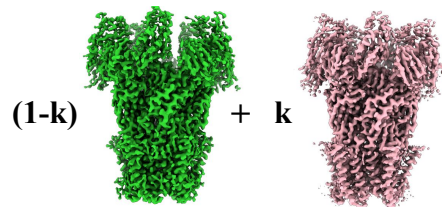
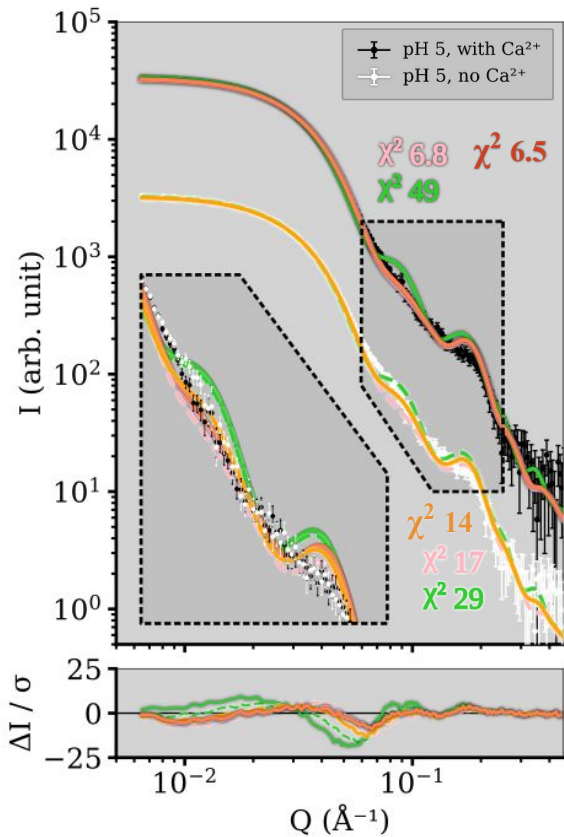
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Bergh, C., et al. "Markov state models of proton- and pore-dependent activation in a pentameric ligand-gated ion channel." *Elife* 10 (2021): e68369.

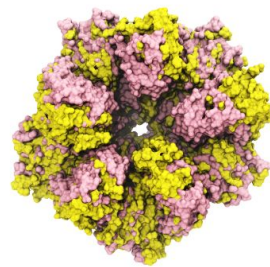
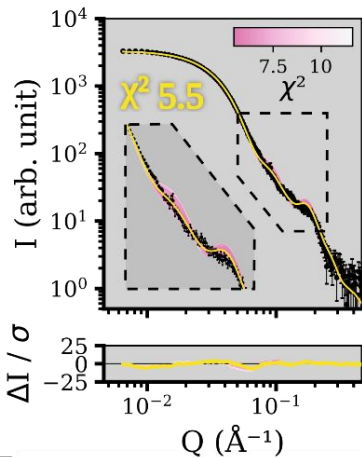
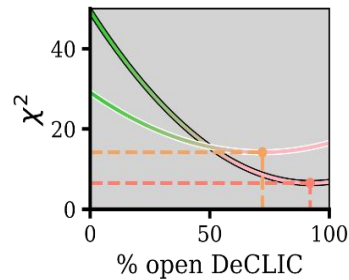
Lycksell, M., et al. "Probing solution structure of the pentameric ligand-gated ion channel GLIC by small-angle neutron scattering." *PNAS* 118.37 (2021): e2108006118.

A challenging to fit system



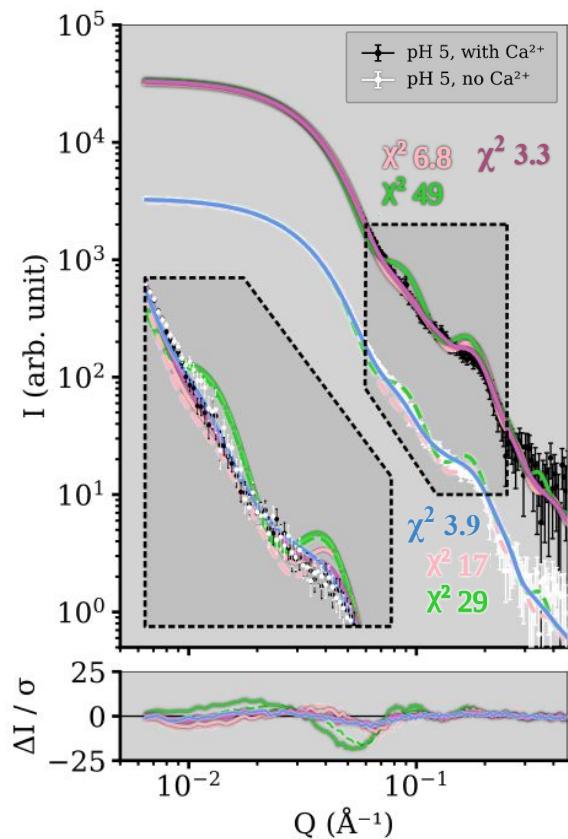
— Closed
— Open

with Ca^{2+} 8% + 92% $\Rightarrow \chi^2 = 6.5$
 no Ca^{2+} 28% + 72% $\Rightarrow \chi^2 = 14$

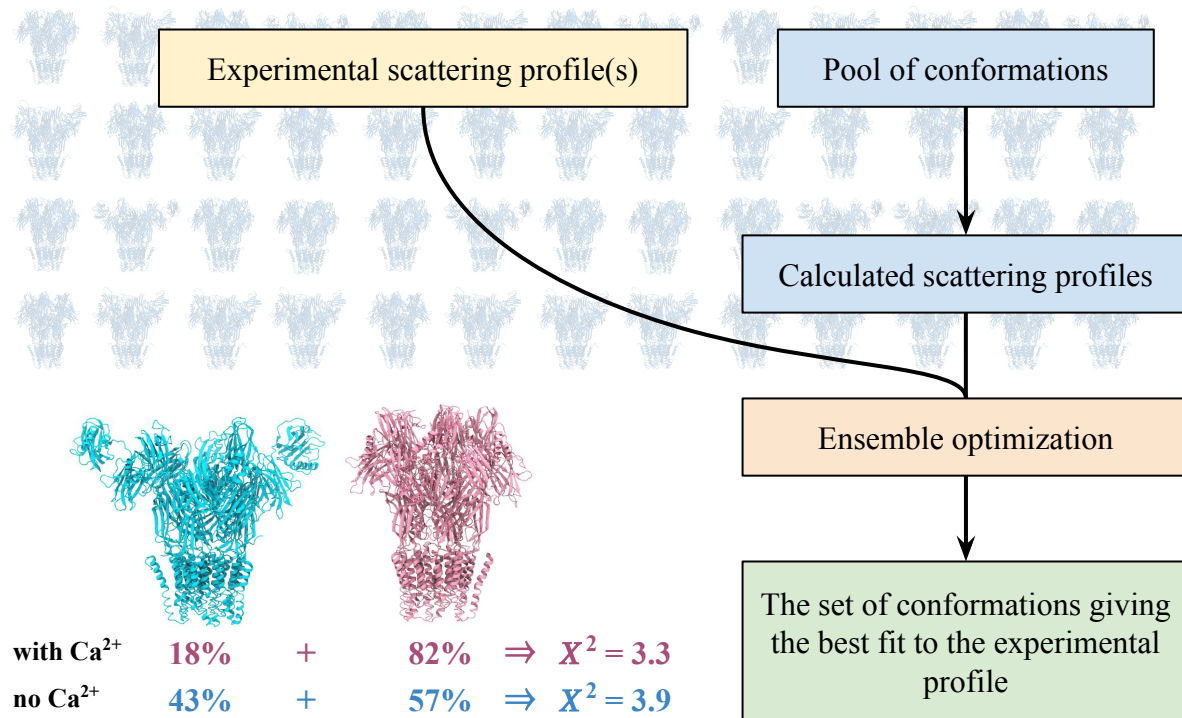


Top view
Starting model
Best fitting snapshot

Ensemble optimization to choose a set of models

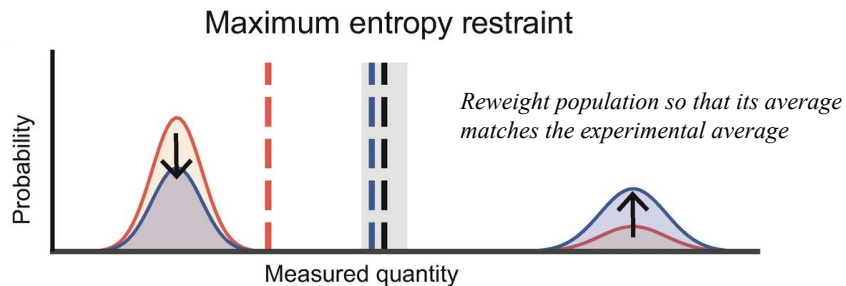
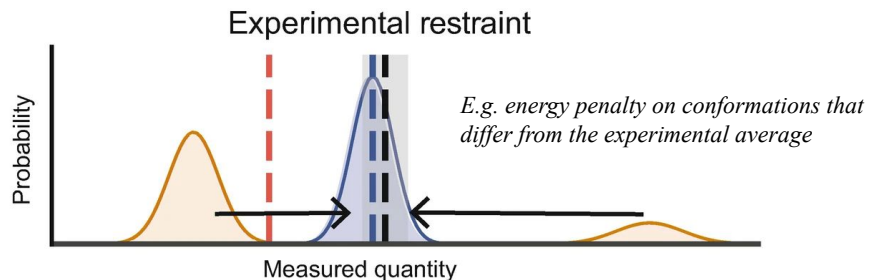


Unpublished data

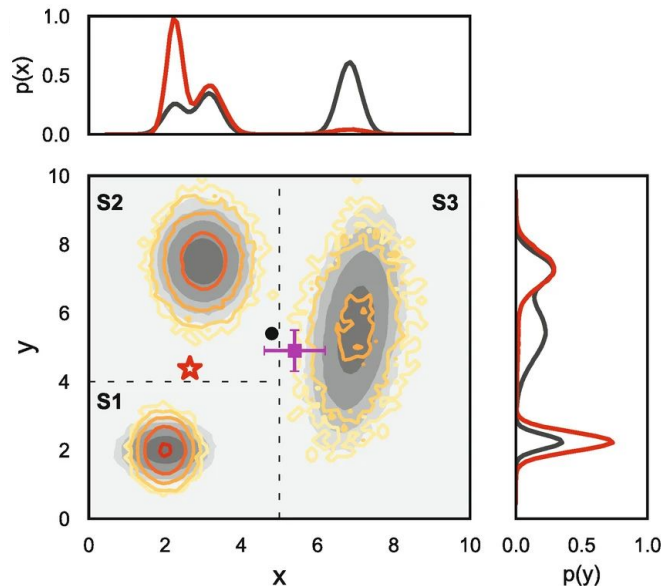


The EOM software: Bernadó, P., et al. "Structural characterization of flexible proteins using small-angle X-ray scattering." *Journal of the American Chemical Society* 129.17 (2007): 5656-5664.

Biasing simulations vs reweighting an ensemble



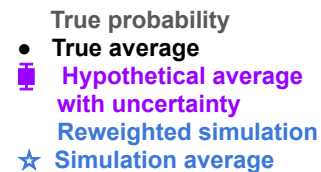
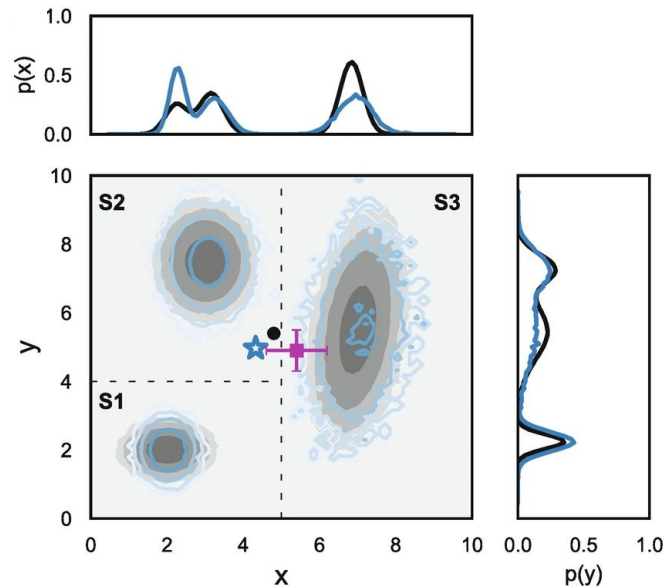
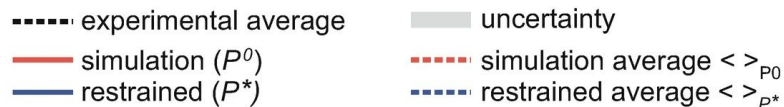
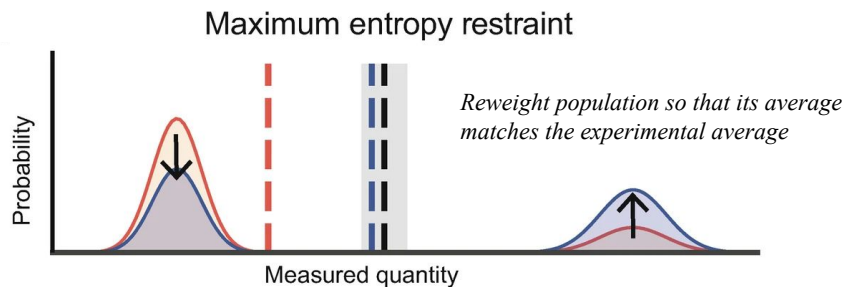
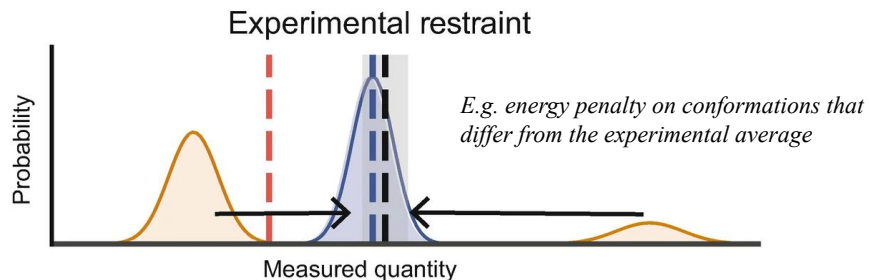
- experimental average
- uncertainty
- simulation (P^0)
- simulation average $\langle \cdot \rangle_{P^0}$
- restrained (P^*)
- restrained average $\langle \cdot \rangle_{P^*}$



- True probability
- True average
- Hypothetical average with uncertainty
- ★ Simulation
- ★ Simulation average

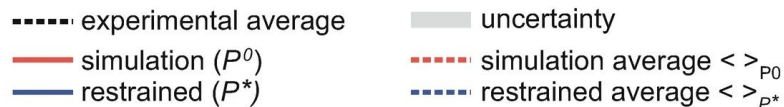
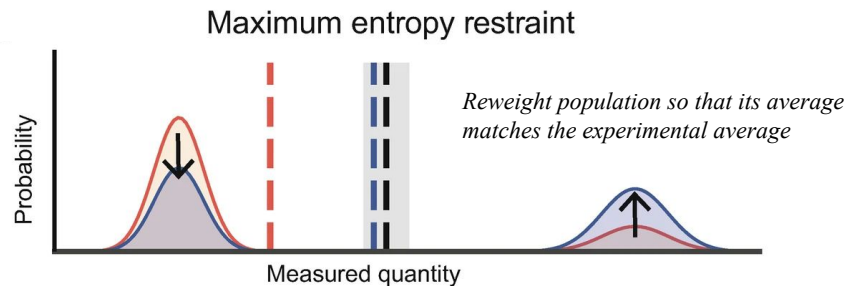
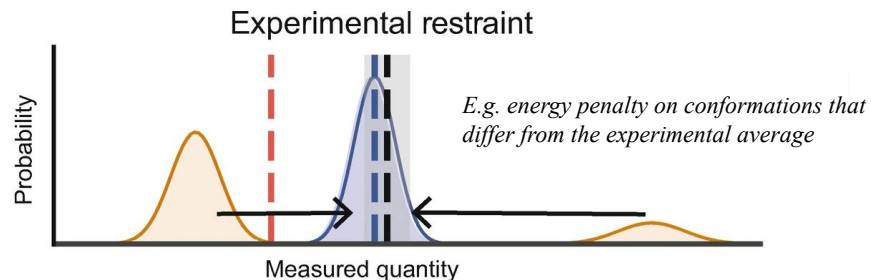
Bottaro, S., et al. "Integrating molecular simulation and experimental data: a Bayesian/maximum entropy reweighting approach." *Structural bioinformatics: methods and protocols* (2020): 219-240.

Biasing simulations vs reweighting an ensemble

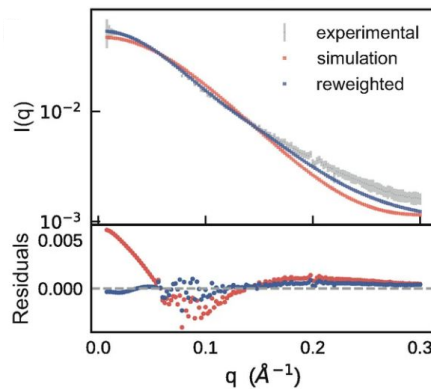
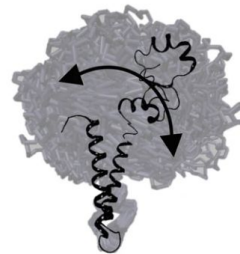


Bottaro, S., et al. "Integrating molecular simulation and experimental data: a Bayesian/maximum entropy reweighting approach." *Structural bioinformatics: methods and protocols* (2020): 219-240.

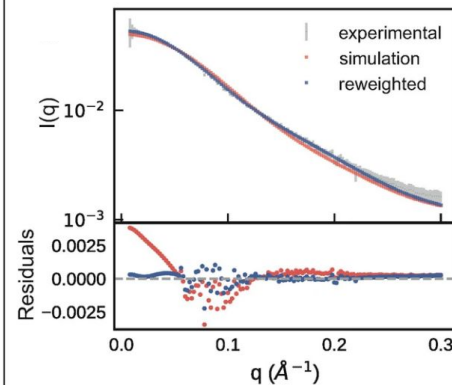
Biassing simulations vs reweighting an ensemble



Coarse grained



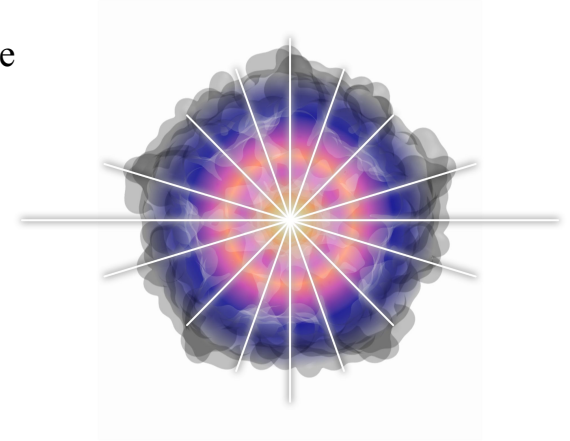
Atomistic



Bottaro, S., et al. "Integrating molecular simulation and experimental data: a Bayesian/maximum entropy reweighting approach." *Structural bioinformatics: methods and protocols* (2020): 219-240.

Conclusion

- Molecular dynamics simulation can be a powerful tool in studying a system
 - Requires a sufficiently detailed description of the system to start from
 - Sampling may be an issue, but there are ways to address that should it be needed
- Conformations sampled by MD are physically plausible
 - Ensemble optimization or probability reweighting won't create unreasonable conformations to force a good fit, nor will they create new conformations and are thus limited by the sampling provided to them
- Fitting SAS data with MD simulations can yield improved fits compared to fitting with experimentally determined structures
- MD simulations can help interpret SAS data, and SAS data can corroborate observations from MD simulations
 - E.g. estimates of relative populations
- Which level of detail that is appropriate depends on the system and your goals



Acknowledgements



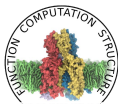
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SciLifeLab

Erik Lindahl
Rebecca Howard
Urška Rovšnik
Cathrine Bergh



The Gromacs Development team



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The EOM genetic algorithm

